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FIELD NOTES

GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) IN OHIO.

I recently met with an early record of this species in northern Ohio, which may be worthy of reference, as the original record is in a rare and obscure publication. Rev. Chas. Fox of Grosse Isle, Mich., has a note on this bird in his paper on "The Birds of Michigan" as follows: "Golden Eagle. The late Rev. William Wright had a live Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*, taken near Toledo, Ohio, in 1851." Fox, Peninsular Journ. of Medic., Vol. I, 1853, Oct., p. 160.

Mus. of Zoölogy, Ann Arbor, Mich.

B. H. SWALES.

LARGE NUMBERS OF PINE SISKINS IN MAY.

Ever since coming to Marshalltown I have looked in vain for the Pine Siskin (*Pinus spinus*), until on May 8, 1914, as I passed a flock of singing goldfinches high in a clump of cottonwoods, I heard what I took to be a rather peculiar variation of the song. I stopped and examined the flock of perhaps twenty-five birds carefully through the glasses. Most of them were goldfinches without a doubt, but there were at least six which, in the early morning light, appeared darker than the rest. I took one of these and it proved to be a female pine siskin. I saw no more of them until the eleventh, when two were noted. On the thirteenth they became abundant about town and remained so until the eighteenth. A ten-mile trip along the river on the sixteenth found them present everywhere. Hardly a tree but had its quota of pine siskins. The last one was noted on May twenty-third. All my previous Iowa records have been in winter or early spring and I was rather surprised at this invasion.

Marshalltown, Iowa.

IRA N. GABRIELSON.

SECOND BREEDING RECORD OF THE CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (*Dendroica pensylvania*) FOR CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Warren mentions having met with this bird in the county during the breeding season, but Samuel B. Ladd's discovery of the nest and five eggs (now in the collection of J. Parker Norris, Jr.) on the high ground near Frazer, May 27th, 1900, appears to be the first authentic county record. Believing that diligent search would reveal it nesting at Berwyn, which is only six miles from Frazer and on the same chestnut-covered ridge, I memorized the song of the migrant during the great northward movement of May 14th,

1914, and on the 30th had the good fortune to recognize it again at the edge of the woods (elevation about 525 feet) just back of my home. The male sang at intervals all day long from some one of the several chestnut-oak trees standing in a narrow slashing planted in wheat: "*Che-che-che-chew*," or after a short flight, the last two syllables were apt to have a peculiar twist "*wee-chee*," suggesting the Maryland Yellow-throat. The female was not noticed until June 6th, when the pair chased a Catbird about in the tangled thicket of chestnut, scrub and chestnut-oak, blackberry and raspberry bushes to the left of the clearing. Search as I might I was unable to locate the nest up to June 10th, when I judged the first brood, if not destroyed, had flown.

However, as I was returning home on July 10th a little before sundown, the pair betrayed by their actions on a dead tree at the opposite side of the small clearing to which I had devoted my search, that the nest was not far away. Soon the female, with drooping wings and trembling violently, flew down and revealed her nest twelve feet in the woods, about one and one-half feet from the ground in the prongs of a wild azalea bush. It contained two young not more than four days old and an infertile egg. The dainty little nest, taken after the young had flown, is composed of stems of the tumbling grass, vegetable down, narrow strips of plant and wild grape-vine bark; and (unlike the nest found by Mr. Ladd, which was lined with hair moss) lined with split grass and a few shreds of grape-vine bark.

FRANK L. BURNS.

THE INTRODUCTION AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*) IN SOUTH- EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is well known that about a hundred Starlings were imported and liberated in Central Park, New York, 1890-91, and that in ten years the numerous progeny of these birds had spread northward as far up the Connecticut valley as Springfield, Mass., and southward over New Jersey.

It seems probable that the Delaware valley was reached via the Passaic, Raritan and Millstone rivers, and the naturally roving disposition of this species was excellently served in association with wandering bands of Crows, Cowbirds, Blackbirds and Grackles during the fall and winter months, and soon spread over Mercer, Burlington, Camden and Gloucester counties, N. J., Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Pa. It is recorded on the Jersey coast as far south as Cape May in 1909, two years earlier than at Salem on the Delaware.

Although it was reported in Philadelphia county as early as